

tially dangerous because, if it is possible for polluting matter to find entrance into the water, it is also possible for matter containing the germs of infectious disease to. Consequently, polluted wells only await the advent in the neighborhood of a person sick with intestinal infection to become infected with his discharges, if they are so carelessly disposed of that they may gain access to the wells, in which case the water will distribute the germs of disease amongst those who use it. The result is an epidemic. The literature of epidemiology is replete with instances of communities tolerating polluted wells for longer or shorter periods without experiencing disastrous results, and then suddenly being brought low by these polluted wells becoming infected. Raleigh should deal with the question of these polluted wells vigorously. By a campaign of education it should inform the people as to the dangerous character of these wells, and as rapidly as possible, by the process of the law, should abolish them.

While in Raleigh, Mr. Dodd tested the filtered water and found no evidence of the presence of germs of intestinal origin.

Besides the public supply, there is within the city of Raleigh the private supply of the Pilot Cotton Mills, which is derived from an aquifer 80 feet below the surface. The first 20 feet of the well is a cast iron pipe, which is carried down to solid rock. The supply is used by between 200 and 300 people. Tests made by the Delineator Bacteriologist indicated that the water was perfectly safe.

MILK

The milk supply of Raleigh is derived from twenty-seven farms, all located within a radius of five miles of the city. These dairies are inspected regularly, at intervals of about forty days, by the city dairy inspector; and more frequently if occasion arises for his advice. The noninfected herds are tuberculin tested once a year; those that have been found to harbor cases of tuberculosis are tested every six months by the city milk inspector, who is a veterinarian. There is no regular medical inspection of the dairy employees, but of 83 people living on fifteen dairy farms, 56, or 67 per cent, had the typhoid inoculation; also 17 milk handlers out of 20, working on seven dairy farms, have had the typhoid treatment. In these instances, when the typhoid prophylactic was given, observations were made to determine whether there were any cases of human tuberculosis. The milk code requires that every case of disease, which may be milk-borne, must be reported to the milk inspector on its appearance on premises where milk is produced or handled. All of these precautions are highly commendable.

Practically all of the milk is pre-cooled, though a few of the dealers deliver their milk twice a day, right after milking, without cooling. In the winter-time a majority of dairymen deliver milk once daily; in the summer-time most of them deliver twice a day. This practice of de-